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THIRD ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL CONFERENCE

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SOLDIER • PRESIDENT • STATESMAN

HOEFSTRA
UNIVERSITY

HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK 11550

April 12, 1984

Dwight D. Eisenhower
 Presidential Conference
 International Honorary Committee

Co-Chairmen:

Honorable Milton S. Eisenhower
 Ambassador John S.D. Eisenhower

Honorable William H. Casey
 Director
 Central Intelligence Agency
 Washington, D.C. 20905

Dear Director Casey:

Let me take this opportunity to express our profound thanks to you for your very important role at the banquet of the Eisenhower Conference.

Your presence as a distinguished American and as a resident of Long Island did us great honor and we appreciate the time you took to join us.

Your introduction of Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce was superb and it set the stage for what I hope you agree was a warm and impressive banquet celebration.

I do hope that we will have the opportunity and the privilege of seeing you again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Eric J. Schmertz

Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference

EJS:bp

JAMES M. SHUART
 President, Hofstra University
 ERIC J. SCHMERTZ
 Dean, Hofstra University School of Law,
 Conference Director
 JOSEPH G. ASTMAN
 Director, Hofstra Cultural Center
 HAROLD A. KLEIN
 Deputy Conference Director
 NATALIE DATLOF
 ALEXEY UGRINSKY
 Conference Coordinators



EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

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SUSPENSE

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Executive Secretary

4/17/84

Date

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HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD · NEW YORK 11550
Office of the President

Executive Registry
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April 11, 1984

Hon. William J. Casey, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20905

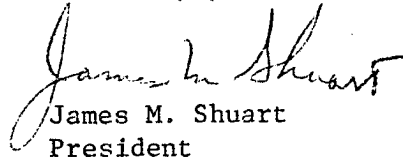
Dear Mr. Casey:

It was an honor and a privilege to meet you and to welcome you to Hofstra University's international scholarly conference on Dwight David Eisenhower: Soldier, President, Statesman. Thank you very much for your fine talk and for your introduction of Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce at the conference banquet session.

We appreciated your visit to Hofstra and feel that your presence helped to make the Eisenhower conference the memorable occasion that it was. We were very pleased with the conference and believe that it was the most successful one thus far in our Presidential series. I thought you might like to have the enclosed copies of newspaper articles about the Eisenhower conference.

Again, many thanks for joining us at the conference. Please come back to Hofstra whenever you can. We enjoy having you on campus.

Sincerely yours,


James M. Stuart
President

JMS:ls

enclosure



P-306

The New York Times

—NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1984—

CONFEREES DEBATE EISENHOWER ROLE

The Reputation of President Examined by Participants at Hofstra Conference

By WALTER GOODMAN

Special to The New York Times

HEMPSTEAD, L.I., March 31 — The reputation of Dwight D. Eisenhower, which has risen since he left the Presidency in 1960, was both polished and smudged at three-day meeting that ended today at Hofstra University.

The conference revealed as much about the political predilections of historians as of the former President.

A number of eminent figures of the Eisenhower era braved Thursday's spring storm to participate in Hofstra's third annual Presidential Conference along with a score of younger scholars who knew him from his works and in whose hands his reputation to some degree now rests. They assessed his conduct of foreign affairs, economic and social policies, his managerial style and other aspects of his Presidency.

Strong Leadership

A main theme of the meeting was borrowed from a book entitled "The Hidden-Hand Presidency: Eisenhower As Leader" by Prof. Fred I. Greenstein, who teaches politics at Princeton University. Professor Greenstein argued that Eisenhower was a stronger leader than many of his contemporaries had thought. At the conference, Professor Greenstein called Sherman Adams, White House Chief of Staff in the Eisenhower Administration, "an office boy," and said that John Foster Dulles, then Secretary of State, "never let a day pass without being certain that he was following Eisenhower's will."

The conference participants included two former Prime Ministers, Harold Wilson of Britain and Edgar Faure of France; two Nobel Prize winners, Hans A. Bethe and Isidor I. Rabi, who were members of Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee; two retired World War II generals who worked closely with Eisenhower, Lyman Lemnitzer and Andrew J. Goodpaster, and other officials of the era, including Clare Boothe Luce, who was United States Ambassador to Italy from 1953

to 1957; Arthur H. Dean, the United States Ambassador at the Korean peace negotiations; Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors from 1956 to 1961, and John J. McCloy, who was High Commissioner for Germany after World War II and who celebrated his 90th birthday yesterday.

Disagreement arose about Eisenhower's foreign policy, particularly in Central America and the Middle East.

Asked to speculate on what Eisenhower's Middle East policy would be were he President today, William H. Sullivan, a former United States Ambassador to Iran, the Philippines and Laos, suggested the security of Israel would be a prime consideration.

But Isaac Alteras, a historian at Queens College, said that Eisenhower's horror at what he saw in the Nazi extermination camps when his troops liberated Europe did not translate into support of the new Jewish state. He cited a comment by Eisenhower in 1955, attributing the "difficulties of the past 10 years" in the Middle East to President Truman's early recognition of Israel. Professor Alteras said, "If Eisenhower had been president right after the war, he would never have recognized Israel."

Central American Policy

A more pointed disagreement arose over Eisenhower's actions in Central America. Blanche W. Cook, who teaches history at John Jay College, recalled that she accepted the view of Eisenhower "as a pacifistic President" until she studied recently released documents on his decision in 1954 to abet the overthrow of the "popular and nationalist government" of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala. "For the people of Guatemala," she said, "Eisenhower's 1954 legacy has been an endless battle against terror and death."

But Dr. Loretta Sharon Wyatt, who teaches history at Monclair State College in New Jersey, emphasized America's support of revolutionary government in Bolivia and Venezuela to demonstrate that "Eisenhower and his advisors were: inevitably antagonistic to revolutions in that area."

She said she thought Eisenhower had abetted the overthrow because Arbenz led a Communist-dominated regime bent on subverting its neighbors and provoking the United States. "In recent years liberals and communists have attempted to portray the Arbenz era as a lost Utopian chance to establish democracy in Guatemala," she said, "obviously relying on Arbenz's propaganda rather than on facts."

'Military-Industrial Complex'

In an appraisal of Eisenhower's foreign policy, Kenneth W. Thompson, the director of the White Burkett Miller Center for Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, pointed to a number of apparent contradictions between the President's ends and his means. He asked: "How could he think that simultaneously he could negotiate a political settlement with the Soviet Union based on the status quo and pursue a foreign policy of liberation? How did he reconcile in his mind the call for 'massive retaliation' with his solemn warning about the 'military-industrial complex'?"

Professor Thompson left his audience with a question: "If a President with the strength of Dwight D. Eisenhower is found wanting in some sectors at least of Cold War leadership what will be the fate of the United States and the world in the hands of far more mediocre leaders?"

Hofstra's first Presidential conference three years ago focused on Franklin D. Roosevelt. Last year's subject was Harry S. Truman.

Tuesday, April 3, 1984

part II

Part III / At Home
Bringing the outdoors in.
Section follows Page 16.



SCHOLARS AGREE: THEY LIKE IKE

Pages 45

Soul Man. Singer Marvin Gaye left a passionate musical legacy. **Page 3**

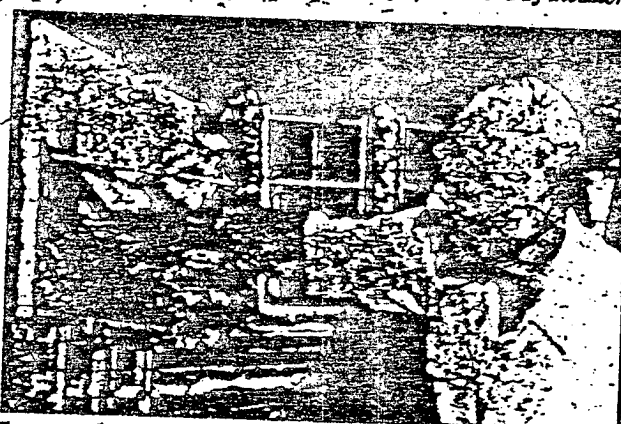
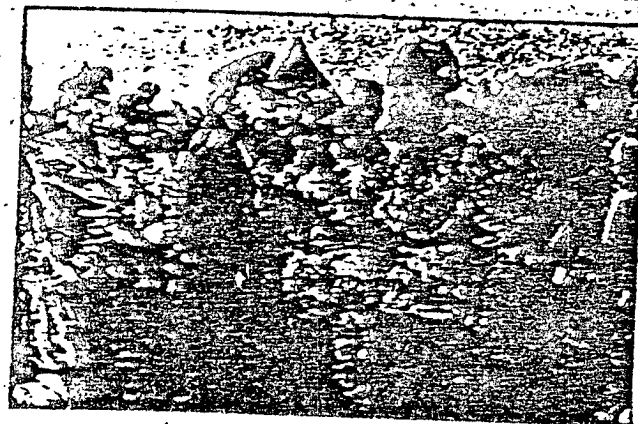
Your Life. How working parents make time for themselves. **Page 7**

Dance. A rare trove of memorabilia from the life of Diaghilev. **Page 22**

Dwight Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, on a 1956 campaign trip; at right, their 1916 wedding portrait. On the cover: In the White House in 1960. Eisenhower Library Photo



Below, at his painting in 1952; below left, in England, he sends off 101st Airborne troops for the D-Day invasion.



Photos courtesy of the Eisenhower Library

The Eisenhower

He was strong on peace, weak on civil rights and far from the placid bumbler his critics portrayed, scholars at a Hofstra University conference agreed.

By George DeWan

They came, scholars and statesmen, crooked and relatively, to dwell for three days on the subject of Eisenhower the President. "I Like Ike" buttons would have been appropriate.

Of course, there were moments of criticism at the recent Hofstra University Third Annual Presidential Conference. But the images of Ike the bumbler, Ike the mumbler, Ike the placid and fiscal who reigned over a decade of doldrums have been turned upside down. It is not news, but certainly worthy of note that the rejuvenation of President Dwight David Eisenhower proceeds apace.

Some at the conference made the point that the rank-and-file knew it all the time, and that it was just

the eggheads who missed the point. One of these was Anthony James Jones, a professor of international relations at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia.

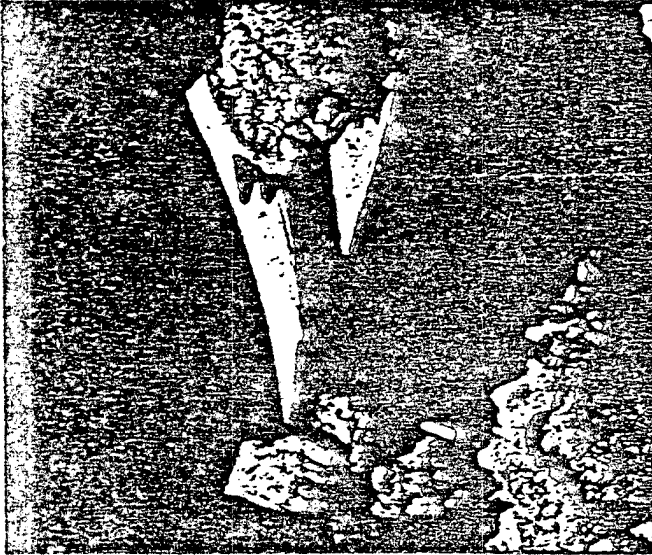
"However great the disdain of the intelligentsia, Americans liked Ike, and twice chose him President by landslides that buried long-standing sectional, class and religious divisions," said Jones. "Eisenhower revisionism, therefore, represents the convergence, after more than 20 years, of the professors with the electorate, with the professors traversing by far most of the territory. Why did it take so long? What we saw too often was partisanship masquerading as scholarship."

At a press conference in the summer of 1960, six

As the conference banquet. Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, center, Hofstadter's chairman emeritus George Dempster, left, and Nassau County Executive Francis Purcell



Former Premier Edgar Faure of France chats with Clare Booth Luce at the banquet.



Harold Stassen, left, who served in the Eisenhower administration, talks with history professor Herbert S. Parmet.



Consensus

months before he left office, President Eisenhower was asked how he would judge his place in history. "My place in history will be decided by historians," he answered, quickly shifting the responsibility elsewhere.

Antagonistic at first, the historians seem to be coming around — even many who voted twice for Adlai Stevenson when he ran against the retired general and World War II hero.

"To anyone who has followed the scholarship generated on the Eisenhower presidency during this past decade, it should come as no surprise that his ranking has shot up from 22nd to 11th place," said Herbert S. Parmet, history professor at Queensborough Community College, who has published books

on both Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. "I am at least one Stevensonian who approves — which does not mean I have abandoned my reservations. . . . A few Eisenhower scholars are now taking a closer look, and, in the end, he may be served with greater dignity by being treated as a major political and cultural force — let alone diplomatic — than as simply eight years of banality in the White House."

Here are some of the things that Eisenhower the President is being given credit for: Ending the Korean War and presiding over a decade of peace. Refusing to send American military men to Indochina. Promoting the idea that although conventional warfare had been acceptable in the past, a nuclear war was unacceptable for the future. Mak-

ing the most effective use of the cabinet system of any modern president.

Eisenhower himself was bothered by the low esteem in which he had been held. In a letter to his former press secretary, Jim Hagerity, 24 years before he died in 1969, Eisenhower complained about being rated lower than Harry S. Truman, Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. He said such pollsters "equated an individual's strength of dedication with oratorical bombast; determination, with public repetition of a catchy phrase; achievement, with the exaggerated use of the vertical pronoun. . . . To them, record means little. Manner and method are vital."

"He was extremely skilled politically, the most skilled politically of the modern presidents with the possible exception of FDR," said R. Gordon Hoxie, president of the Center for the Study of the Presidency. "He had an amazing ability to make friends, to influence people. He was a careful, discerning planner."

Two former foreign heads of state came to the conference to praise the 34th president. "Nothing Eisenhower did for France can ever be erased or forgotten," said Edgar Faure, French premier in 1952 as well as 1955-56. "To the French, General Eisenhower will remain the most popular and best-loved American of his time."

Former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson went even further. "President Eisenhower was the 20th-Century image of the Duke of Wellington," said Wilson. "Both saved Europe from evil and grasping enemies, Napoleon and Hitler. Both were called upon to lead their nations. He must be included in a list of three or four of America's greatest presidents. He was not a sparkling, effervescent, warmhearted speaker or conversationalist. But he was a man of steel."

It was primarily in the area of race and civil rights that Eisenhower came in for criticism. His record was spotty. In 1944, for example, he was writing a letter to his son and talking about "a group of darlings that take gorgeous care of me." But then we read about how, in the early part of the war, he refused to send troops to Australia because they refused to allow blacks into the country. He desegregated many USO and Red Cross clubs. He also approved all order sending black replacements into previously all-white units.

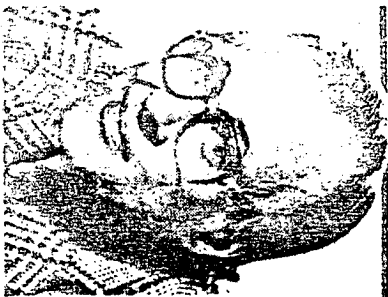
But, as President, he left himself open to strong attacks. "I think I would define Eisenhower as a man who preferred social order to an enhancement of social justice," said Robert F. Burk, a history professor at the University of Cincinnati.

The strongest criticism came from Stephen E. Ambrose, a historian at the University of New Orleans who is writing a two-volume biography of Eisenhower. "On the great moral issue of the day, the struggle to eliminate racial segregation from American life, he provided almost no leadership at all," Ambrose said in an address opening the conference Thursday. "His failure to speak out, his refusal to indicate personal approval of Brown versus Topeka [the key school desegregation decision], did incalculable harm to the civil rights crusade and to America's image." Ambrose also criticized Eisenhower for taking a cautious, hesitant approach to Sen. Joseph McCarthy's right-wing tirades, for his militant anti-communism that led to heightened East-West tensions by the time he left office and for his refusal to seek an accommodation with Fidel Castro.

But Ambrose also said: "He presided over eight years of prosperity, marked only by two minor recessions. Under Eisenhower, the nation enjoyed domestic peace and tranquility. He did not sell off the public lands, or open the national wilderness areas or national parks to commercial or mineral exploitation. He retained and expanded TVA. He stopped nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the first world statesman to do so. His greatest successes came in foreign policy and the related area of national defense spending. He made peace, and he kept the peace."

That was Eisenhower's feeling. "The United States never lost a soldier or a foot of ground in my administration," he once said. "We kept the peace. People asked how it happened. By God, it didn't just happen, I'll tell you that."

Ambrose ended his talk in the positive column. "Eisenhower gave the nation eight years of peace and prosperity. No other president in the 20th Century — indeed, none since Andrew Jackson — could make that claim. No wonder that millions of Americans felt that the country was damned lucky to have him." /2



WILLIAM

SEXTON

In Light of History, Eisenhower Looks Better and Better

THE ASTMAN dug out the Ike jacket he wore in Europe during World War II. Alas, when he tried to put it on, the buttons no longer reached anywhere near the buttonholes. So Astman attended the splendid feast to Dwight D. Eisenhower's memory at Hofstra University last week in the purple robe of a Hofstra PhD instead. It was intended to be a strictly academic production, three days of earnest dissertation by historians, statesmen, and Ike's surviving associates. Two Allied leaders particularly close to him, former Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain and France's ex-premier Edgar Faure, crossed the Atlantic to reminiscence

with Americans like Bill Casey of Roslyn, who'd worked in secret intelligence during the European war.

Nobody planned it that way, least of all the scholarly Professor Astman, who oversees Hofstra's annual seminars on American presidents, but the conferees inevitably fell to comparing Eisenhower's leadership with that of Ronald Reagan. This was the weekend the last western troops evacuated crumbling Lebanon. In his time, Ike, too, had sent marines into Beirut.

CIA Director Casey noted that in 1958 the Marines were ashore only three months, and seven years of peace followed. Ike knew how to act quickly and

with strength, Casey said — but "those indeed were easier times."

To Harold Stassen, who sat in the Eisenhower cabinet as presidential adviser on disarmament, Lebanon's handling exemplifies what was right with Ike and is wrong with the present administration.

Under Eisenhower, said Stassen, there was no U.S. military deployment until the then-president of Lebanon, Camille Chamoun, had been informed he would have to make way for a broadened government. Only when Chamoun agreed to quit did the troops land — not 1,500 marines but 17,000, with 15,000 more in reserve in Cyprus, a force not to be toyed with.

Finally, the president sent in Robert Murphy, the top drawer diplomat who had been Ike's confidant since their wartime collaboration in North Africa. Murphy saw to it the disparate political forces came together. Then the troops left — "and not a single American marine's life was lost during the entire operation," Stassen recalled.

He went on to note how Ike worked at opening communications with Moscow even in the depths of the Cold War. Again and again the president rejected proposals to show the Kremlin how

tough we Americans are — including one idea for sending huge flights of bombers along the east-west frontier at a period of stalemate on getting Soviet troops out of Austria.

As retired Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster told the Hofstra conference, Eisenhower's style was to deflate problems rather than dramatize them. Goodpaster was one of Ike's successors at NATO and a key aide in the White House.

Ex-premier Faure put it another way: Having experienced war (as today's presidential candidates have not), Ike became "a mystic for peace." For all his shortcomings and failures, said Stephen E. Ambrose, a leading biographer, Eisenhower brought the country a full decade of peace and prosperity. That hadn't happened since Grant's presidency in the 1870s. Ambrose said Ike's special skill was managing crises (of which there were many) "without overreacting, without increasing defense spending, and without frightening people out of their wits."

Have the world's problems, like Joe Astman's waistline, outgrown that special style? The deeper America blunders and blunders into the '80s, the better Ike's way looks.

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Friday, March 23, 1984

Hofstra to put the best of Ike on display

By PAT MILTON
Associated Press Writer

Nearly 100 documents, letters and photographs relating to Dwight D. Eisenhower—including a handwritten apology he carried on D-Day in case the invasion failed—will be on view next weekend at Hofstra University.

The note in his pocket, to be released to the American people if the Allies were driven back at the Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944, said, "Our landings... have failed to gain a satisfactory foothold and I have withdrawn the troops."

"My decision to attack at this time and place was based upon the best information available."

"The troops, the air and the navy did all that

bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault is attached to the attempt, it is mine alone."

The note and the other documents will be displayed in connection with the March 29-31 conference at Hofstra devoted to the career of the late President.

Another letter received for the conference is an Aug. 29, 1943 note from Gen. George Patton to Eisenhower in which Patton apologizes for slapping a young soldier—an incident for which he was harshly criticized at home.

Patton wrote he had "no intention of being cruel and harsh" to the enlisted man who was reportedly shell-shocked and whimpering in a hospital in Sicily.

"My purpose was to try and restore in him a just appreciation of his obligation as a man and a soldier," Patton's letter said.

The bulk of the manuscripts and other artifacts are on loan from the Eisenhower Library, and Museum in Abilene, Kan., where the late President grew up. Other letters and photographs came from the National Archives and scholars in many parts of the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union.

Eric Schmeitz, dean of the Hofstra Law School, and director of the conference, described Eisenhower as "one of the most masterful diplomats in modern times."

"When you consider the strong individuals he had to deal with, such as Winston Churchill and Charles DeGaulle, he displayed an outstanding diplomatic skill," said Schmeitz.

The conference is the third held at Hofstra in a series that examines the lives of the men who have been President during Hofstra's 50-year history. The first conference was devoted to Franklin Roosevelt, the second to Harry Truman.

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER³

Friday, March 30, 1984

They still like Ike, conference is told

By ROBERT GEARTY

Dwight D. Eisenhower, honored as a "soldier, President, and statesman," was remembered yesterday as a man of "high moral purpose" who left his imprint on the United States and the world.

"I know of no President before or since who was better prepared to handle the responsibilities of the office," said retired Gen. Andrew Goodpaster during ceremonies opening Hofstra University's third annual Presidential Conference.

"We all liked Ike and were happy to be a part of his team," said Goodpaster, who served under Eisenhower in the Army and in the White House and is now the chairman of the Dwight D. Eisenhower World Affairs Institute.

The three-day conference at Hofstra's Student Center, celebrating Eisenhower's military leadership during World War II, his eight years as President in the 1950s, and his post-White House days, has brought

together his family members, former members of his White House staff, his closest military advisors, biographers, former world leaders, ambassadors, and scholars.

The conference started a day after the 15th anniversary of his death.

The conference is the third in a series being held by Hofstra examining the lives and careers of the U.S. Presidents who served during the university's almost 50-year history.

"This man enjoys a uniformity of acclaim, respect, admiration, and warmth that I think is unsurpassed by any other public figure in modern history," said Eric Schmertz, the dean of the Hofstra Law School and the director of the Eisenhower Conference.

Schmertz said he has come to consider the former President a "man of tremendous sincerity," forthrightness, and honesty. It is these qualities, he said, that might be Eisenhower's best legacy.

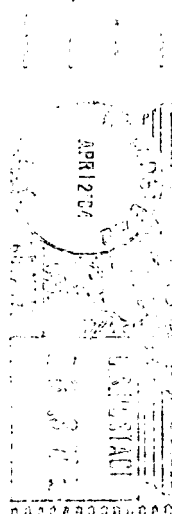
Those themes were echoed by Goodpaster during his address to about 200 people.

Eisenhower "handled problems with a high moral purpose," Goodpaster said. "He left his imprints on events and conditions of our country and the world, to some extent, at the time."

Last night, members of Eisenhower's White House staff, including Appointments Secretary Robert Gray, Deputy Assistant Robert Merriam, and Assistant Staff Secretary L. Arthur Minnich, offered their recollections. Tonight at a banquet, Clare Booth Luce, who was the Ambassador to Italy under Eisenhower, is scheduled to be the featured speaker.

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD • NEW YORK 11550
Office of the President

Hon. William J. Casey, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20905



PAO 84-0028

26 March 1984

AH. ER 84-208+1/2+3
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 PAO 83-0264

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
 Director of Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Conference
 Banquet Sponsored by Hofstra University

1. Action Requested: None. Background information only.

2. Background: At approximately 9:00 p.m. on Friday, March 30th, you are scheduled to introduce the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce who will deliver the keynote address at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Conference Banquet at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York. The Conference Banquet will be held at the Student Center Dining Room, Hofstra University Campus. (For the schedule of events, please see attachment.) Eric J. Schmertz, Dean of the Hofstra University School of Law, is director of the Conference.

The audience at the banquet will be approximately 400-500 conference participants, faculty members, academicians, leading local business and professional men and women. The guests of honor are distinguished members of the Eisenhower family; The Right Honorable Lord Harold Wilson, former Prime Minister of Great Britain; Edwina Sandys, artist and sculptor and granddaughter of Sir Winston S. Churchill; and The Honorable Edgar Faure, former Premier of France. You and Mrs. Casey will be seated with Ambassador Luce, President of the University and Mrs. James M. Shuart (Marge), Chairman of the Board Mr. and Mrs. Emil V. Ciancuilli (Jeane), former Prime Minister of France Edgar Faure and granddaughter Carolyn Lisfranc, and Lord Harold Wilson. The six remaining members of your party will be seated with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce III, grandson Ricky Cassidy, and Mrs. Luce's secretary Sarah Melvin.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference is the third annual Presidential Conference sponsored by Hofstra University. The first Presidential Conference in 1982 honored Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the second in 1983 honored Harry S. Truman. The Eisenhower Conference will include tributes, panel discussions, and lectures covering all aspects of his years in office. There will also be a special exhibit of his books, manuscripts, and memorabilia in the Hofstra Library Gallery.

Hofstra University will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1985. It has been named the recipient of a \$450,000 Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Under the terms of the challenge, the funds raised through the Conference will generate an additional contribution by the Federal government of one-third of the total raised.

DCI
 EXEC
 REG

P-306

SUBJECT: Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Conference
Banquet Sponsored by Hofstra University

Since you consented, permission was given to the University to video and radio tape your introduction of Ambassador Luce. The radio tape will be used by the University for a student-produced documentary about the Eisenhower Conference. The video tape is to be held in the University archives for in-house use only.

Opposite is the Conference program and correspondence. Telephone number of the Conference is (516) 560-5669 or 5670.

STAT


George V. Lauder

Attachment

PAO/KJH/mbm/26 Mar 84 

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HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD • NEW YORK 11550

SCHOOL OF LAW

Office of the Dean

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PAU 83-0264
ER84-208+2

January 27, 1984

Mr. William H. Casey
Office of the Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20905

Dear Mr. Casey:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation with [redacted] of your STAT
office in which we were informed that you have agreed to join us at the
Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Banquet. It will take place on Friday,
March 30, 1984 on the Hofstra University campus. We want to thank you for your
willingness to make some appropriate remarks of your choice and to introduce
the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce, who will deliver the Banquet Address. The
official schedule is as follows:

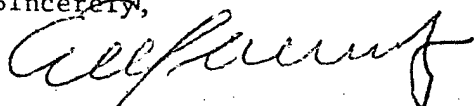
- 6:00 p.m. Reception and Opening of the
Sir Winston Churchill Art Exhibit
- 7:00 p.m. Reception and Opening of the
Dwight D. Eisenhower Art and Manuscript Exhibit
- 8:00 p.m. Conference Banquet

As soon as our official conference program is off the press we will send you a
copy, as well as a detailed work sheet of the procedure of the events of that
evening.

Of course, you are invited to the entire conference as our guest and we hope that
your schedule will allow you to sit in on some of the outstanding forums, round-
tables and scholarly panels. As soon as you let us know your travel plans we will
make the necessary arrangements. We realize that you have a home nearby, however
should you choose, we can provide a suite at the Garden City Hotel. If you will
need any transportation assistance either to or from the airport, please let us
know.

Again we would like to thank you for your participation in the conference and we
look forward to greeting you at Hofstra University in March.

Sincerely,



Eric J. Schmertz
Dean, Hofstra University School of Law
Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference



cc: [redacted] Public Affairs

7-306

STAT

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505



Public Affairs
(703) 351-7676

24 January 1984

DCI:

The attached letter from Hofstra University in Hempstead, Long Island, asks if you would introduce Clare Luce who will deliver the Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference banquet address at Hofstra on 30 March.

As you will recall, you have accepted membership on the Hofstra Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Conference Honorary Committee.

I believe you may want to do this if you can. Please let me know your wishes.



George V. Lauder

ACCEPT: MJE

24 Jan 84
Date

DECLINE: _____

Date


Executive Registry
84-208/2

ER
AH. ER 83-5840+1-2
PAD 83-0264
ER 84-208

STAT



P-306

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: Executive Registry		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Orig handcarried by G. Lauder to Del</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>11-1/84</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.5em;"><i>8-306</i></p> </div>		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 56

REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

STAT

E 84-208/11

This is a
duplicate of
~~EK 84-208/2-54~~
EK 84-208/2-54



Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

24 January 1984

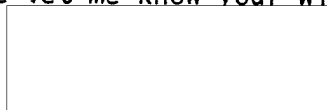
Public Affairs
(703) 351-7676

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George V. Lauder

STAT

ACCEPT: _____ Date _____

DECLINE: _____ Date _____

P. 306

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ROUTING SLIP

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DD&T				
9	Ch/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/FEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OLL				
16	D/PAO	X			
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		26 Jan /			
		Date			

REMARKS

Recommendation please to DCI.

Executive Secretary

19 January 1984

Date

3337 (10-81)

STAT

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD • NEW YORK 11550

Executive Registry

84-208

SCHOOL OF LAW

Office of the Dean

Att. ER 83-584012

January 13, 1984

Mr. William H. Casey
Office of the Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20905

Dear Mr. Casey:

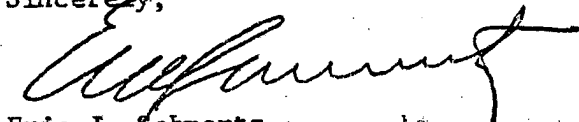
As the Director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Conference at Hofstra University, I want to thank you for your acceptance and membership on the Honorary Committee. That Committee is now made up of over 185 persons of national and international distinction and especially those who had some important connection with the Eisenhower administration and the career of President Eisenhower.

In our letter inviting you to become a member of the Honorary Committee, we stated that there would be no other obligations or commitments expected of you. Of course, that assurance still holds.

We cordially invite you to attend the full Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference. Specifically, we ask if you could join us at the Conference Banquet to make some appropriate remarks of your choice and to introduce The Honorable Clare Boothe Luce who will deliver the Banquet Address. The Banquet will be held on Friday, March 30, 1984 at 7:00 p.m. on the Hofstra University campus.

We are prepared to offer you round-trip transportation as well as hotel accommodations for your comfort and convenience. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future and hope that you will be able to honor us by accepting this invitation. We know that Ambassador Luce would be delighted if you could introduce her, and the success of the conference will be enhanced by your participation. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Eric J. Schmertz
Dean, Hofstra University School of Law
Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference

EJS/ms

(516) 560-5854

DCI
EXEC
REG

P-306



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-7676

10 January 1984


Dr. James M. Stuart
President
Hofstra University
Hempstead, NY 11550

Dear Dr. Stuart:

It is with great pleasure that Director William J. Casey accepts the honor of being a member of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Honorary Committee for the Third Annual Presidential Conference at Hofstra University.

We congratulate all of you at Hofstra University on your approaching Golden Anniversary in 1985, and wish your conference every success. Please send us any brochures, stationery, and conference programs citing Mr. Casey as an honorary member.



Sincerely, ,


George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs

STAT

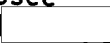
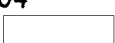
cc: Dean Eric J. Schmertz

scn

PAO  /scn/9 Jan 84/ 

Distribution:

Orig. - addressee

- 1 - SA/DCI 
- ① - ER 83-5840/2
- 1 - PAO 83-0264
- 1 - PAO subj. 
- 1 - PAO chron.

25X1

STAT

25X1



P-306

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

16 DEC 1983

Executive Director → D/PAO

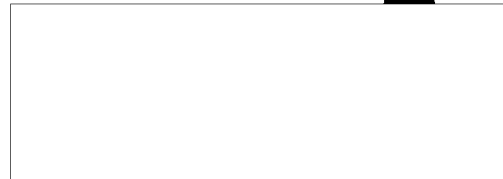
As discussed - for check
with General Counsel



STAT

— Ex DIR.

Pls see the
note on the pink
transmittal sheet.



STAT

② ER 83-5840/1

83-0264
AH. ER 83-5840/11

15 December 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director of Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Request from Hofstra University that You
Become a Member of the Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorary Committee

1. This appears to be a straightforward request from the President of Hofstra University that you allow your name to be included among others on the Dwight D. Eisenhower International Honorary Committee. The Committee is being organized in connection with a conference, to be held at Hofstra in March 1984, to honor President Eisenhower. The Committee has as co-chairman Dr. Milton Eisenhower and John S. D. Eisenhower.

2. The letter makes it clear that what they seek is your name on the committee to underscore the significance of the event. According to the letter, you will be under no obligation to give of your time or anything else.

3. Hofstra, as you may well know, is only fifty years old but has hopes of becoming far more than a local Long Island school. It has an expanding curriculum, is enlarging its physical plant, and has a total enrollment of nearly 11,000. Hofstra is now reported to have the highest admission standards of any private university on Long Island.

4. From the information available, I can see no problems should you choose to accept Dr. Shuart's invitation to join the Eisenhower Committee.

STAT

George V. Lauder

ACCEPT

DECLINE

22 DEC 1983

DCI
EXEC
REG

P-306

SUBJECT: Request from Hofstra University that You Become a
Member of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Honorary Committee

Distribution:

Original - Addressee

1 - ER (83-5840)

1 - PAO (83-0264)

1 - PAO Comeback

DCI/PAO/ [redacted] (13 Dec. 83)

25X1

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Answer to a request from Hofstra University that You Become a Member of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Honorary Committee

FROM:

George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office

EXTENSION

NO.

PAO 83-0264

25X1

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

Executive Registry

15 DEC 1983

P

2.

3.

Executive Director

b67

4.

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DDCI

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DCI

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D/PAO

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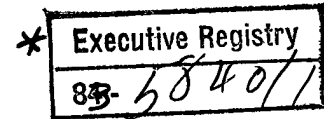
15.

For DCI: Stan Sporken has seen the attached and thinks your participation would be fine.

STAT

George Lauder

DCI
EXEC
REG



15 December 1983

LOGGED UNDER
PAO 83-0264 *

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: George V. Lauder
Director of Public Affairs

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George V. Lauder

STAT



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Distribution:

Original - Addressee

1 - ER (83-5840)

1 - PAO (83-0264)

1 - PAO Comeback

DCI/PAO,

(13 Dec. 83)

25X1

Executive Registry
83-5840

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
HEMPSTEAD · NEW YORK 11550
Office of the President

010
83-0204

November 28, 1983

Mr. William J. Casey
Office of the Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20905

RE: Dwight D. Eisenhower Conference
March 29-31, 1984
Third Annual Presidential Conference

Dear Mr. Casey:

Hofstra University, in approaching its Golden Anniversary in 1985, has undertaken Annual Presidential Conferences honoring the Presidents of the United States who have been in office during Hofstra's first fifty years. Our First Presidential Conference on Franklin Delano Roosevelt was held in March of 1982. The Second Presidential Conference on Harry S. Truman took place in April of this year. Hofstra University's Third Annual Presidential Conference in honor of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States, will be held on March 29, 30, 31, 1984.

Dwight D. Eisenhower -- Soldier, President, Statesman -- played a special role in the history of this country and the world. As President of Hofstra University I am proud to announce that the distinguished Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower and The Honorable John S.D. Eisenhower have agreed to serve as co-chairmen of the Dwight D. Eisenhower International Honorary Committee.

The Third Annual Conference in honor of President Eisenhower will attract statesmen, diplomats, and scholars from this nation and the international community. The scope of the conference will include tributes, panel discussions, and learned papers covering all aspects of his years in office. There will also be a special Dwight D. Eisenhower Exhibition of books, manuscripts, and memorabilia in the Hofstra Library Gallery conducted in close cooperation with the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas as well as the Eisenhower National Historic Site in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. I am pleased that Dean Eric J. Schmertz of the Hofstra University School of Law will serve as Director of the Eisenhower Conference.

We would be honored to include you among the distinguished individuals who will comprise the Dwight D. Eisenhower Honorary Committee. Membership on the committee will not require time in preparation for the conference and will not commit you to any other obligations. Your name and your prominence will underscore the national and international significance of this event.

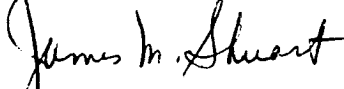


-2-

Through its Center for Cultural and Intercultural Studies, Hofstra University has become an international conference center. Our Annual Presidential Conferences have contributed significantly to this development. Future Presidential Conferences will focus similarly on the careers, times, and administrations of subsequent American Presidents.

We hope you will accept our invitation to become a member of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Honorary Committee and look forward to hearing from you. You may reply either to me or Dean Schmertz.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James M. Stuart". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

James M. Stuart
President



Call for Papers



THIRD ANNUAL
PRESIDENTIAL
CONFERENCE

Dwight D. Eisenhower

SOLDIER, PRESIDENT, STATESMAN
1890-1969

*Interdisciplinary Conference in Honor of
Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States*

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
MARCH 29, 30, 31, 1984

The Conference Committee welcomes papers dealing with the life, career, and Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower. We are eager to have papers from the perspective of such fields as: Political Science, History, Economics, International Affairs, The Arts, Journalism, Business, Law, and Public Administration.

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR: Eric J. Schmertz, *Dean, Hofstra University School of Law*

FOR INFORMATION:

Natalie Datlof & Alexej Ugrinsky
Conference Coordinators
University Center for Cultural &
Intercultural Studies (UCCIS)
(516) 560-5669, 5670

Deadline For Completed Papers: December 1, 1983
Papers Are Not To Exceed 20 Minutes
Presentation Time.
Papers Must Be Submitted In Duplicate.
Selected Papers Will Be Published.

HOEFSTR 
UNIVERSITY

HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK 11550

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/EEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OLC				
16	C/PAO	✓			
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE					

Remarks:

STAT

146/85
Date

Executive Registry

03-5840

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY

HEMPSTEAD • NEW YORK 11550

Office of the President

November 28, 1983

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Office of the Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20905

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DCI
EXEC
REG

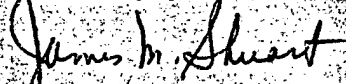
P-306

-2-

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Sincerely yours,

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James M. Stuart
President